

FRISTON, Pal

Partial chemical conversion and colorability of polyacryl-  
nitrile fibrous materials. Magy textil 13 no.1:15-19 Ja '61.

1. Muszaki Egyetem Szerves Kemiai Technologiai Intezet.

KRISTON, Pal

Partial chemical conversion and colorability of polyacrylonitrile fibrous materials. Magy textil 16 no.9:395-396 3 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemical Technology, Budapest Technical University.

KRISTON, Pal; WOLKOEER, Zoltan

Chlorinated and sulphochlorinated polyethylene. Magy kem  
lap 19 no.5:262-269 My '64.

1. Research Institute of the Plastics Industry.

KRISTON, Pal

Partial chemical transformation and colorability of polyacrylonitrile  
fibrous materials. Magy textil 13 no.2:58-61 F '61.

1. Muszaki Egyetem Szerves Kemiai Technologiai Intezet.

BOZSO, Ivan, ekl. vegyesszernok; KRISTON, Pal, ekl. vegyesszernok

Polyelofins - polyethylene and polypropylene as fibrous material.  
Magy-textil 13 no.12:509-510 D '61.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Besse) 2. Muanyagipari Kutato  
Intezet (for Kriston)

MIKLOS, F.; KRISTON, Z.

Treatment of typhoid fever with chloramphenicol. Orv hetil. 93  
no.51:1460-1462 21 Dec 1952. (GIML 24:2)

1. Doctors. 2. Infectious Department (Head -- Dr. Ferenc Miklos,  
Lecturer), Fejer County Council Hospital (Director -- Dr. Elek  
Benedek), Szekesfehervar.

KRISTOPAITIS, M.

70th anniversary of Prof. M. Marcinkevicius. Sveik. apsaug. no.11:  
39-42 '62.

(BIOGRAPHIES)

KHISTOSTURYAN, I.G.

Analytic determination of the form of a free surface and the velocity field in an expanding channel area in case of a steady flow. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk 16 no.2/3:69-76 '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)  
(Hydrodynamics)

KRISTOSTER'YAN, H.

General line of the party and norms of its internal life.  
Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 5 no.2:2-17 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

KRISTOSTUR'YAN, S.G.

Consideration on conditioned cutaneo-galvanic reflexes in functional  
diagnosis of diseases of the aural apparatus. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva  
14 no.2:11-15 Mar-Apr 1952. (GLML 22:1)

1. Of the Department of Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Head --  
Prof. V. F. Undrits), First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov,  
and of the Laboratory of the Physiology of Analysers attached to the  
Department (Consultant -- Prof. G. V. Gershuni).

KRISTOSTUR'YAN, S. G.

"Investigation of Human Acoustic Analysors Under Normal and Pathological Conditions With the Help of Conditioned Dermatogalvanic Reflexes." Cand Med Sci, First Leningrad State Medical Inst, Inst of Physiology, Acad Sci USSR, 1953. (RZh Biol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

RYABOKON', Ye.A. (Arkhangel'sk, naberezhnaya Lenina, d. 93, kv.6);  
MARTYNYUK, K.D. (Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, Arsenal'naya ul., d. 57-b);  
LOPATINA, M.A. (Irkutsk, ul. Timiryazeva, d. 1., kv. 51);  
SAGDULLAYEV, N. (Andizhan, UzSSR, Bukharskaya ul., d. 1, kv. 9)  
ISAAKYAN, I.G., prof.; KRISTOSTURYAN, T.L., kand.med.nauk

Abstracts of articles received by the editors. Ortop. travm.  
i protez. 24 no.2:78-80 F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo punkta Arkhangel'ska (zav. - G.L. Chernyakovskaya) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.I. Yelizarovskiy) Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Ryabokon'). 2. Iz ortopedo-travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. K.D. Martynyuk) Kamensk-Shakhtinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (for Martynyuk). 3. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk. Ya.D. Vitebskiy) Kurganskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (for Lopanina). 4. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyei (zav. - kand.med.nauk B.G. Ganiyev) Andizhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Sagdullayev). 5. Iz Yerevanskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. I.G. Isaakyan) (for Isaakyan, Kristotsturyan).

RYABOKON', Ye.A. (Arkhangel'sk, naberezhnaya Lenina, d. 93, kv.6);  
MARTYNYUK, K.D. (Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, Arsenal'naya ul., d. 57-b);  
LOPATINA, M.A. (Irkutsk, ul. Timiryazeva, d. 1., kv. 51);  
SAGDULLAYEV, N. (Andizhan, UzbSSR, Bukharskaya ul., d. 1, kv. 9)  
ISAAKYAN, I.G., prof.; KRISTOSTURYAN, T.L., kand.med.nauk

Abstracts of articles received by the editors. Ortop. travm.  
i protez. 24, no. 2: 78-80 F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo punkta Arkhangel'ska (zav. - G.L. Chernyakovskaya) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.I. Yelizarovskiy) Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Ryabokon'). 2. Iz ortopedo-travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. K.D. Martynyuk) Kamensk-Shakhtinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (for Martynyuk). 3. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med. nauk. Ya.D. Vitebskiy) Kurganskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (for Lopanina). 4. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii s topografi-cheskoy anatomiyei (zav. - kand.med.nauk B.G. Ganiyev) Andi-zhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Sagdullayev). 5. Iz Yerevanskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. I.G. Isaakyan) (for Isaakyan, Kristosturyan).

KRISTOSTURYAN, T.L., kand. med. nauk

Agricultural traumatism and its prevention on collective farms. Sov. med. 26 no.4:98-101 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR prof. I.Kh. Gevorkyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KRISTOSTURYAN, YE. T.

KRISTOSTURYAN, YE. T.- "Study of Mixed Palladium-silver, Palladium-copper, and Palladium-gold Catalysts in the Hydration of Benzol." Acad Sci USSR, Chemistry Inst, Yerevan, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26; June 1955, Moscow

AKIS / 05 / 1957

ALCHUZHDAN, A.A.; KRISTOSTRYAN, Ye.T.

Study of mixed catalysts Pd - Ag, Pd - Cu and Pd - Au in hydration of benzene. Report No.2: Study of mixed Pd - Cu catalysts. Izv. AN Arm. SSR, Ser. khim. nauk v.10 no.5:333-340 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Yerivanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. K. Marksa.  
(Catalysts) (Palladium-copper alloys)

KRISTOTURYAN, T. L.

KRISTOTURYAN, T. L.

Spermatic Cord - Diseases

"Therapy of the dilatation of veins  
of the spermatic cord." Sov. med.  
16 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952.

SIMKO, A.; KRISTOUJEK, O.

Unusual case of arsenate poisoning in animal husbandry workers. Pracovní  
lek. 11 no.6:317-320 Aug 59.

1. Krajský ústav národního zdraví, oddělení pro prevenci, léčeni a  
posuzování chorob z povolání, Hradec Králové, přednosta MUDr. J. Jindřichová.  
Okresní ústav národního zdraví, interní oddělení, Nový Bydžov, přednosta  
prim. MUDr. M. Tousek Krajská hygienicko-epidemiologická stanice, oddělení  
hygieny práce, Hradec Králové, přednosta Ing. J. Seka.  
(ARSENICALS, toxicol.) (INSECTICIDES, toxicol.)

KRISTOVAYA, C. P.

"The Fungus Flora of the Western Oblasts of the Ukraine." Cand  
Med Sci, L'vov State Medical Inst, L'vov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1,  
Sep 54)

SO: Sun 432, 29 Mar 55

KRISTOUFEK, K.

Pulse system differential analyzer. p. 195.  
(STROJE NA ZPRACOVANI INFORMACI, Vol. 4, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KRISTOUFEK, I.

Problems of the planning, constructing, and building of automatic calculating machines.

p. 377(Technicka Praca, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

L 7851-66 EAT(d)/EWP(L) IJP(c) BE/GG

ACC NRAT5027850

SOURCE CODE: CZ/2503/65/000/011/0027/0043

AUTHOR: Burian, M.<sup>44</sup>; Krištofek, K.<sup>44</sup> -- Kristoufek, K.; Mishek, Ya.<sup>44</sup> -- Misek, J.; Zborzhil, V. -- Zboril, V. 77

ORG: <sup>44</sup>Research Institute for Mathematical Machines, Prague (Issledovatel'skiy Institut matematicheskikh mashin) 44 71 R+1

TITLE: Ferrite memory with semiconductor control circuits

SOURCE: <sup>66, 44</sup>Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju. Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 11, 1965, 27-43

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core memory, memory core, memory time, control circuit, semiconductor device, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a ferrite core memory which utilizes transistors (437) and semiconductor diodes (864). It has a capacity of 5000 numbers, each of which consists of 30 binary digits. The reversal cycle of the memory lasts 13  $\mu$ sec while the retrieval time is 4  $\mu$ sec. The basic memory component consists of RI-TO ferrite cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop made at the Institute of Powder Metallurgy (Institut porosnkovoy metallurgii) at Shumperk. The retrieval system coordinates are realized very economically by means of transistorized address switches and two current pulse drivers. The memory consists of rectangular plates with 50 x 100 cores. The address retrieval is in the 1/10 code. Tests were carried out on a special computer imitator modeling real operating conditions of actual

Card 1/2

L 7861-66

ACC NR: AT5027850

6  
computers. The authors describe the principles and mode of memory operation, discuss the block of the matrix, present the block diagram of the operation of the control pulse generator and of the current driver, and discuss the adder and blocking unit amplifiers. Imitator tests (pulse frequency up to 80 kc, double pulses in 13 μsec succession at 5 kc frequency; core-limited temperature range between 18 and 35C) show that the unit is capable of reliable operation under quite varied circumstances. The author thanks his associates Engr. Barton (who built the imitator). Engr. Mikuletski, and comrade Shedina for their help during the construction of the memory. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 11 figures. [08]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan64/ OTHER REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4147

ard 2/21

BERLESKU, E. [Berlescu, E.]; LUNGU, A.; KRISTOVYANU, A. [Christoveanu, A.];  
SHULLER, A. [Suller, A.]; STOYCHESKU, K. [Stoicescu, K.]; MIKHESKU,  
R. (Rumyniya)

Effect of meteorological factors on the function of the adrenal cortex  
during balneotherapy. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.4:  
316-322 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut endokrinologii imeni Parkhona (dir. - akademik Sht. I.  
Milku [Milcu, S.] i Institut bal'neologii i fizioterapii (dir. -  
prof. T.Dinkulesku [Dinculescu, T.]), Bukharest.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826520004-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826520004-4"

MARINESKII, V. [Marinescu, F.], prof. (Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika);  
FERTETSESKU, G. [Fartatescu, G.] (Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika);  
KRISTYA, I. (Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); LITARCHEK, G.  
(Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Syndrome of acute fibrinolysis in surgery. Khirurgiia 38  
no.12:72-77 D '62. (MIRA 17:6)

OANCHA, Kandida Georgetse [Oancea, C.]; TEODORESKU, Ion [Teodorescu, I.];  
KRISTYA, Paul' [Cristea, P.]

Study of thin tellurium films. Kristallografiia 7 no.4:560-562  
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Politehnicheskiy institut, Bukharest, Rumyniya.  
(Electron diffraction examination) (Tellurium)

ACC NR: AP7005354

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0253/0256

AUTHOR: Bogoroditskiy, N. P.; Kristya, V.; Panova, Ya. I.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electric properties of rutile alloyed with niobium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 253-256

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, rutile, electric conductivity, <sup>TEST</sup> Hall effect, niobium containing alloy, TITANIUM OXIDE A

ABSTRACT: Rutile single crystals alloyed with 0.005—1.0% niobium were doubly annealed in air at 800°C for 3 hr and slowly cooled. Specimens cut from the crystals were tested for electric conductivity and Hall effect at 84—500°K. It was found that alloying rutile with 0.005—0.05% niobium sharply increases its conductivity. Further increases in concentration, however, produce saturation. To test the effect of reduction on the properties of alloyed rutile, the specimens were reduced in a vacuum of  $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mm Hg at 900°C for 20 min. The conductivity of an unalloyed control specimen increased twelve orders of magnitude, while that of an alloyed specimen increased only 1.2—1.5 times. The change in Hall effect was similar. It was also determined that semiconducting rutile alloyed with niobium is more resistant to

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7005354

changes of oxygen pressure at high temperatures than is reduced rutile. Orig. art.  
has: 4 figures. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

KRISTYAN, E.; SULR, J.

Corrosion problems of condenser tubes. p. 611.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudományos Egyesulet)  
Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 11, no.9/10, Sept./Oct.1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959  
Uncl.

USSR/Chemistry - Corrosion

FD-3365

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 9/20

Authors : Sinayskiy, G. M., Smirnov, N. P., Raspopova, L. V., Vestel', G. M.,  
Krist'yan, M. A.

Title : The protection of heat exchangers from corrosion caused by water

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 7, 419-423, Oct-Nov 1955

Abstract : Found that coating of heat exchanger tubes with bakelite reduced  
corrosion considerably and improved the heat transfer coefficient  
as compared with that of unprotected tubes that had corroded.  
Twelve references, all USSR, 4 since 1940. Two figures, 1 graph,  
4 tables.

Institution : --

Submitted : --



SERGEYEV, A.G.; KRISYUK, A.G.; LATYSHEV, G.D.; VOROB'YEV, V.D. KOL'CHINSKAYA,  
T.I.

Scheme of the  $Tl^{208}$  levels. Izv. AN S.S.S.R. Ser. fiz. 22 no.7:785-787  
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozh-  
nogo transporta im. V.N. Obrastsova.  
(Thallium--Isotopes) (Nuclear reactions)

KRISYUK, A.P.

Some anatomical prerequisites in frequently occurring forearm fractures. Klin. khir. no.3:65-69 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra anatomii (zav. - prof. V.G.Ukrainskiy) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - S.F.Susol) Gaysinskoy tsentral'noy rayonnoy bol'nitsy.

KRISYUK, A.P.

Some characteristics of the structure of the medullary canals of the long tubular bones of the upper extremity in connection with the practice of intramedullar osteosynthesis. Vest. khir. 94 no.1:45-50 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

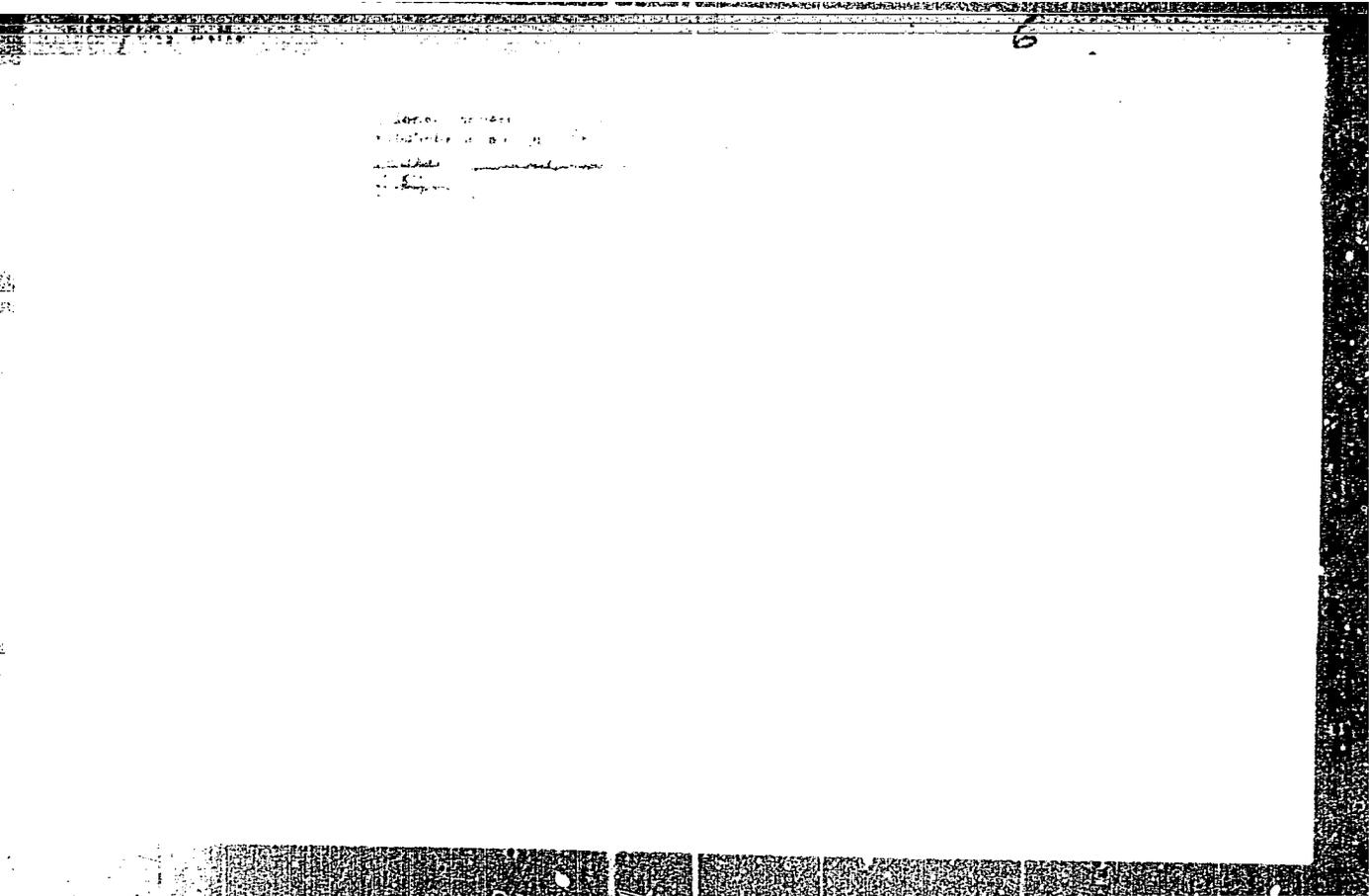
1. Iz kafedry anatomii (zav. - prof. V.G.Ukrainskiy) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo inatituta imeni Pirogova (rektor - prof. S.I.Korkhov) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - S.F.Susol) Gaysinskoy tsentral'noy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - A.S.Dekhtyaruk) Vinnitskoy oblasti.

KRISYUK, E. M.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences at the Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin in 1962:

"Investigation of the Spectrum of Conversion Electrons and Constructing Decay Schemes for Nuclei of the Active Deposit of Radiothorium."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145



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LATYSHEV, G.D.; SERGEYEV, A.G.; KRISYUK, E.M.; OSTRETSOV, L.A.;  
YEGOROV, Yu.S.; SHIRSHOV, N.M.

Natural breadth of the internal conversion lines of the active  
precipitate of radiothorium. Izv.AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. 20 no.3:  
354-362 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zhelezno-  
dorozhnogo transporta imeni V.M. Obrastsova.  
(Radiothorium--Spectra)

353  
1. The Commission  
2. The Commission  
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826520004-4"

ZHUKOVSKIY, Yu.G.; KRISYUK, E.M.; LATYSHEV, G.D.; SERGEYEV, A.G.

Magnetic aftereffect in iron-core electromagnets. Izv.AN SSSR.  
Ser.fiz. 20 no.3:371-373 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zhelezno-  
dorozhnogo transporta imeni V.N. Obrastsova.  
(Electromagnets)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000826520004-4"**

KRIVYUK, E. M.

AUTHOR KRISYUK, E.M.  
 ZHERNOVOI, A.I., KRISYUK, E.M., LA TYSHEV, G.D., REMENNYI, A.S., 56-4-7/52  
 SERGEYEV, A.G. FADEYEV, V.I.

TITLE Spectra of the internal Conversion Electrons of the Active Precipitation of Radiathorium II.  
 (Spektr elektronov vnutrenney konversii aktivnogo osadka radiotoriya II - Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 4 pp 682-689 (U.S.S.R.)  
 Received 7/1957 .reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT Investigation of the active precipitation was carried out within the domain H 500-1300 cm magnetic spectrometer (width of lines 0,25%, angle of the spectrometer in the horizontal plane 40°, height of diaphragm 16 mm). The magnetic field was measured by the method of proton magnetic resonance. Registration of electrons was carried out by means of 2 self-extinguishing GM counters. The position and the intensities of K and L conversion electron energies of the electrons are computed according to the formula

$$E_{KL} - E_{Lp} = E_K^z - E_L^z - E_{Lq}^{z+\Delta z}$$

where  $E_K^z$  and  $E_{Lp}^z$  denote the binding energies of K and Lp electrons in the normal atom, and  $E_{Lq}^{z+\Delta z}$  is the binding energy of Lq electrons in the atom in which no Lp electrons are present. The decrease of the quality of the shielding effect can be explained by the increase of the charge:  $\Delta z = (E_{Lq}^{z+\Delta z} - E_{Lq}^z) / (E_{Lq}^{z+1} - E_{Lq}^z)$ . Theoretical computation of the quantity  $\Delta z$  is complicated and at present not yet possible. The spectra of the internal conversion of the active precipitation of radia-

Card 1/2

Spectra of the Internal Conversion Electrons of the Active 56-4-7/52  
Precipitation of Radiathorium II.

thorium were at first investigated by Ellis and later by Suryug and Arnu, who used the method of photographic registration of electrons. The disadvantage of this method is a grave error in determining the intensity of the line. This error is mainly connected with the necessity of introducing a correction of the spectral sensitivity of the photoplates as well as by the nonlinear dependence of the blackening of the intensity of radiation. Measuring of the internal conversion of the active precipitation of radiathorium in the case of a half-width of the device of 0,25<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> are acceptable in particular because with this half-width the greater part of the lines is resolved in a soft domain, and as the device possesses sufficient power, also rather weak lines can be observed. For an exact determination of line intensity high stability of the effectiveness of the counters is necessary. The voltage of the counters was generated by the rectifier NG-16. The modification of feed voltage in 24 hours after a heating of 3 hours did not exceed 1 V. For the control of voltage a galvanometer with scale was used. It was established with accuracy that the intensities of conversion lines amounted to 3-5<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> for strong and 20-30<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> for weak lines.  
Leningrad Institute for Railroad Transport Engineering

ASSOCIATION  
PRESENTED BY  
SUBMITTED  
AVAILABLE  
Card 2/2

24.11.1956  
Library of Congress

Krisyuk, E. M.

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, A. G., Krisyuk, E. M., Latyshev, G. D., 56-5-9/46  
Trofimov, Yu. N., Remenny, A. S.

TITLE: The Decay Scheme of  $Bi^{212} \rightarrow Po^{212}$  (Skhema raspada  $Bi^{212} \rightarrow Po^{212}$ )

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957,  
Vol. 33, Nr 5, pp. 1140-1143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The  $\beta$  conversion spectrum is recorded by means of a semicircle spectrometer and the following  $\beta$ -lines are found (in KeV):

727,2  
785,4  
893,4  
952,7  
1073,7  
1078,5  
1512,6  
1620,4  
1800,2

The above lines, except the 1078,5 line, can be classified in a decay scheme in which the following levels (given in KeV) are formed in the  $Po-212$ . (Both spin and parity are given in parenthesis):

Card 1/2

The Decay Scheme of  $\text{Bi}^{212} \longrightarrow \text{Po}^{212}$ .

56-5-9/46

$\alpha$	{0+}
727,2	{2+}
1512,6	{0,1,2}
1620,5	{1,2}
1679,9	{0,1,2}
1800,4	{0,1,2}

There are 1 table, 1 figure, and 19 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Railroad-Transport Engineers (Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

*Krisyuk, E. M.*  
 AUTHORS: Krisyuk, E. M., Sergejev, A. G., Latyshev, G. D., 56-5-10/46  
 Il'in, K. I., Fadeyev, V. I.

TITLE: The Decay Scheme of  $Tl^{208}$  (Skhema raspada  $Tl^{208}$ )

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33  
 Nr 5, pp. 1144-1146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The  $\beta$  conversion spectrum of  $Tl^{208}$  was plotted by means of a semi-circle spectrometer and the following  $\beta$  lines were found:

$E_{\beta}$ in KeV	Multipole order	Intensity in %
--------------------	-----------------	----------------

211,4	M1	0,32
233,4	M1	0,34
252,54	M1	1,1
277,35	M1	8,4
485,9	-	0,5
510,84	-	22,6
583,2	E2	83,2
763,2	M1	2
860,5	M1	12,3
2614,3	E3	100

Card 1/2

The Decay Scheme of  $Tl^{208}$ .

56-5-10/46

The above line can be arranged in a level scheme of  $Pb^{208}$  which shows the following level in KeV (spin and parity are given in parenthesis):

0	(0+)
2614	(3-)
3198	(5-)
3475	(4-)
3708	(5-)
3961	(6-)
$Tl^{208}$	(5+)

There are 1 table, 1 figure, and 15 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Railroad Transport Engineers (Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/48-22-7-3/26

AUTHORS: Sergeev, A. G., Krivyuk, E. M., Latyshev, G. D.,  
Vorob'yev, V. D., Koltchinskaya, T. I.

TITLE:  $Ti^{208}$  Level Scheme (O skheme urovney  $Ti^{208}$ )

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958,  
Vol. 22, Nr 7, pp. 785-787 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm and to define more precisely the spin values of the excited  $Ti^{208}$  levels, the relative intensities of  $\alpha$ -transitions were calculated under consideration of the carried off angular momentum. It is shown that the consideration of the angular momentum of the  $\alpha$ -particles substantially improves the consistency with experimental data. The calculated relative probabilities for  $\alpha$ -transitions to the 0,40 and 493 keV levels for which the spins have been uniquely determined are in remarkable agreement with the experiment. This allows to attribute spin values also to those levels that have not yet been determined. For the 328 and 473 keV levels the best agreement with experimental intensities of the  $\alpha$ -groups resulted from the 4 and 5 spin values, respectively. With these spin values, however, the missing

Card 1/2

Tl<sup>208</sup> Level Scheme

SOV/48-22-7-3/26

$\gamma$ -transition between the 493 and 328 keV levels is incomprehensible. One might expect that this transition must be of the M1 type and that a sufficiently strong line in the conversion spectrum would occur which, however, was not detected. The 328, 473, 493 and 619 keV levels are accounted for by the splitting of the configuration  $d_{3/2} g_{3/2}$ , which gives a quadruplet having the spin values  $3^+$ ,  $4^+$ ,  $5^+$ ,  $6^+$ . The spins  $3^+$  and  $6^+$  for the 493 and 619 keV levels are in agreement with such a configuration. However, the order of succession of the levels with spins  $4^+$  and  $5^+$  so far remains unexplained. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta im. V. N. Obratsova  
(Department of Physics of the Institute of Railway Transportation Engineers imeni V. N. Obratsov)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Krisyuk, E. M., Latyshev, G. D. SOV/48-22-8-12/20

TITLE: Compensation of the Terrestrial Magnetic Field (Kompensatsiya magnitnogo polya zemli)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 8, pp. 976 - 984 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This problem arose in connection with the construction of the ironless  $\beta$ -magnetic spectrometer with double focusing ( $r_0 = 50$  cm). The magnetic field had to be compensated within the range of the spectrometer. This was done in three steps: 1) Choice of a suitable location for the apparatus in the laboratory, where a sufficient homogeneity of the field was ensured. 2) The construction of a coil system creating a sufficiently homogeneous field, which compensates the earth's magnetic field. 3) Design of a device which is able to modify automatically the current in the coil system, if the components of the magnetic field of the earth would vary. This problem is presented in this paper. For this purpose usually systems consisting of several current-carrying rings are used, which are arranged symmetrically to the central plane. These systems permit free

Card 1/4

SOV/48-22-8-12/20

Compensation of the Terrestrial Magnetic Field

access to equipment located between these rings. Tables 1 and 2 contain the relative values of the field components of the field created by Helmholtz (Gel'mgol'ts) rings. For the sake of convenience all values of  $H$  were multiplied by  $10^4$ . From the tables can be seen that the required compensation of the vertical component of the terrestrial magnetic field can only be achieved, if  $x < 0,1$  and  $y < 0,1$ . This implies that  $R > 6$  m. Coils with such a radius are too great as compared with the dimensions of the equipment. Hence, systems must be employed which are more complicated than those with two symmetric current-carrying rings. In tables 3 and 4 the topography of the field of a system consisting of three coils is given. The measuring units are the same as used with Helmholtz coils. From the tables can be seen that the necessary compensation of the horizontal component of the terrestrial field can be achieved with a coil radius of 1,75 m in the operation range of the spectrometer. This system, however, is not sufficient for the compensation of the vertical component of the field. Tables 5 and 6 show the field topography of a four-coil system. By

Card 2/4

SOV/48-22-8-12/20

Compensation of the Terrestrial Magnetic Field

such a system with a coil radius of 1,75 m the vertical component can also be compensated to the required degree. Finally a table (7) comparing the discussed systems is given. The information presented shows that it is not possible to choose optimum values of  $\frac{B}{D}$  in particular for the system by McKeehan (Mak-Kikhen). If the coils are not made very accurately, the occurrence of additional terms of the order of

$\frac{\alpha}{R} (r/q)^2$  must be expected, where  $\alpha$  denotes the deviation from the computed dimensions of the system.

There are 7 tables and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta im. V. N. Obratsova (Chair of Physics of the Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni V. N. Obratsov)

Card 3/4

Compensation of the Terrestrial Magnetic Field

SOV/48-22-8-12/20

Card 4/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOI/4725

Krisyuk, Eduard Mechislavovich, Aleksandr Sergeevich Sergeev, and Georgiy Dmitriyevich Latyshev

Aktivnyy osadok radiotoriya (Thorium Active Deposit) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1960. 2,450 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki.

Ed.: D. M. Glazyrina; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Prokhorov.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for nuclear physicists.

COVERAGE: The authors review the literature on radioactive radiations and decay for transition schemes of  $^{212}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Tl}$ , and  $^{212}\text{Po}$  isotopes in the "thorium active deposit" and present quantum characteristics and conclusions on the nature of levels. They recommend the use of alpha and conversion spectra for calibration and verification of the operation of spectroscopic equipment. Data on the half-lives of the isotopes, the conversion

Card ~~3/3~~

## Thorium Active Deposit

SOV/4725

spectrum of the thorium active deposit, etc., are presented in tabular form. No personalities are mentioned. There are 191 references: 111 English, 28 Soviet, 18 German, 8 Swedish, 13 French, 10 Italian, and 3 Polish.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Ch. I. Study of the Thorium Active Deposit	
1. Half-lives and the coefficient of branching of Bi <sup>212</sup> decay	5
2. Alpha-spectrum	8
3. Beta-spectrum	12
4. Conversion spectrum	16
5. Gamma radiation	27
Ch. II. Decay Scheme of the Thorium Active Deposit	
1. Decay scheme of Pb <sup>212</sup>	33
2. Decay scheme of Bi <sup>212</sup> $\xrightarrow{\alpha}$ Tl <sup>208</sup>	42
3. Decay scheme of Tl <sup>208</sup>	49

Card 2/3

LIBERMAN, A.N.; VAYNSHTEYN, P.R.; KRISYUK, E.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, M.D.

Characteristics of radiation sickness caused by the effect  
of soft X rays. Med. rad. 10 no. 12:30 34 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radia-  
tsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

L 28010-66 ENT(m)

ACC NR: AP6018198

SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/65/710/012/0030/0034

AUTHOR: Liberian, A. N.; Vaynshteyn, P. R.; Krisyuk, E. M.; Tikhomirova, H. D.

23  
B

ORG: Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene, Ministry of Public Health, RSFSR (Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR)

TITLE: Characteristics of radiation sickness induced by soft rays

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 12, 1965, 30-34

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, mouse, xray irradiation, blood, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: The object of the experiments described in this article was to determine the effect of a single sublethal dose of soft rays on the skin, body weight, and leukocyte index of the peripheral blood of irradiated mice. Albino mice of both sexes and 24 to 29 grams in weight were used in the experiments. All of the experimental animals were subjected to the action of x-rays administered in a dose of 4,130 r. A distinct picture of radiation sickness developed in all of the animals, characterized by clearly visible lesions of the skin layers; a decrease in weight averaging 26 percent for the females and 20 percent for the males by the 21st day after the irradiation; a sharp increase in the leukocyte count of the peripheral

2

Card 1/2

UDC: 617-001.26-092.9

L 28010-66

ACC NR: AP6018198

blood. Observations established that the loss of weight and the increase in the leukocyte count of the peripheral blood coincided with the development of the skin lesions, providing a basis for the premise that they may be associated with the development of the skin affections induced by radiation sickness and marked by skin dehydration and the development of intoxication due to the decomposition of the proteins in the affected areas of the skin. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. JPRS

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Aug64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2 *pla*

KRISIYUK, I.; GOLIZUBOV, V.

Second All-Union Conference on Fractured Reservoirs. Geol.  
nefti i gasa 7 no.1:64-3 of cover Ja '63.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Oil sands)

KRISYUK, I.M.

Upper Cretaceous sediments of North Ossetia. Trudy GNI no.21:25-36  
159. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Ossetia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KKISYUK, I. M., Cand Geol-Mineral Sci — (disc) "Litho-phases of the  
Upper Cretaceous Deposits of the western Portion of Eastern Precaucasus  
in Connection with Their Sampling characteristics," Leningrad, 1960, 16 pp,  
150 copies (Groznyy Petroleum Institute. All-Union Petroleum Sci Res  
Geological Prospecting Institute, "VNIGRI") (KL, 47/60, 99)

AUTHORS: Protopopov, A. N., Tolmachev, G. M., SOV/89-5-2-5/36  
Ushatskiy, V. N., Venediktova, R. V., Krisyuk, I. T.,  
Rodionova, L. P., Yakovleva, G. V.

TITLE: Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments Resulting From the  
Fission of  $U^{235}$ ,  $U^{238}$  and  $Pu^{239}$  Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons  
(Raspredeleniye oskolkov po massam pri delenii  $U^{235}$ ,  $U^{238}$ ,  $Pu^{239}$   
neytronami s energiyey 14,6 Mev)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 130-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction  $H^3(d,n)He^4$  served as a neutron source, the deuterons  
being accelerated up to 170 kV. Irradiation of the nuclei to be  
fissioned took place by means of a medium neutron flux of  
 $5 \cdot 10^8$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>.sec. Irradiation lasted from some minutes up to  
8 hours. Separation of the fission products was carried out by the  
method of isotopic dilution. The separated elements were brought  
into anhydrous or non-hygroscopic compounds the absolute  
 $\beta$ -activity of which was measured with respect to the saturation  
activity of  $Mo^{99}$ . The following relative yields were measured:

Card 1/3

Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments  
Resulting From the Fission of U<sup>235</sup>, U<sup>238</sup> and Pu<sup>239</sup>  
Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons

SOV/89-5-2-5/36

	U <sup>235</sup>	U <sup>238</sup>	Pu <sup>239</sup>
Sr <sup>89</sup>	0,86±0,04	0,55±0,03	0,44±0,02
Sr <sup>91</sup>	0,96±0,07	0,65±0,05	0,49±0,03
Zr <sup>95</sup>	0,97±0,04	0,93±0,04	-
Zr <sup>97</sup>	1,16±0,05	1,02±0,05	0,96±0,04
Mo <sup>90</sup>	1	1	1
Mo <sup>101</sup>	-	0,99±0,04	-
Mo <sup>102</sup>	-	0,71±0,08	-
Ru <sup>105</sup>	0,28±0,02	0,39±0,03	-
Ag <sup>111</sup>	0,22±0,01	0,18±0,01	0,34±0,02
Ag <sup>113</sup>	0,22±0,02	0,16±0,01	-

Card 2/3

Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments  
Resulting From the Fission of  $U^{235}$ ,  $U^{238}$  and  $Pu^{239}$   
Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons

SOV/89-5-2-5/36

	$U^{235}$	$U^{238}$	$Pu^{239}$
$Ca^{115}$	0,21±0,01	0,16±0,01	0,28±0,02
$I^{131}$	0,83±0,05	0,91±0,05	-
$Ba^{140}$	0,86±0,04	0,80±0,04	0,64±0,03

The half-life of  $Mo^{99}$  was measured separately:  $T_{1/2} = 67,2 \pm 0,2$  h.  
There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1958

Card 3/3

24096

S/186/60/002/006/022/026  
A051/A129

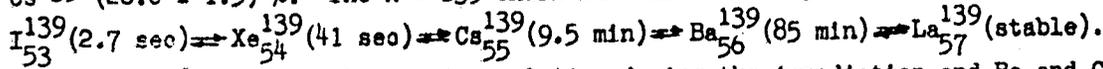
21.4200

AUTHORS: Krisyuk, I. T.; Lepnev, G. P.; Platonova, N. B.

TITLE: Determination of individual yields of Cs<sup>139</sup> and Ba<sup>139</sup> from the separation of U<sup>238</sup>, using 14 Mev-energy neutrons.

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1960, 743 - 745

TEXT: The authors have developed a method for determining the individual yields of certain fragments by removing the active gases during the irradiation process. The method was checked on a chain with a mass number of 139. the following values of the individual yields were obtained: Ba<sup>139</sup> (5.6±1.3) %; Cs<sup>139</sup> (28.6 ± 1.5) %. The A = 139 chain has the following form:



Xenon was removed from the uranium solution during the irradiation and Ba and Cs were rapidly separated at the end of the process. The aqueous solution of uranyl-chloride (3 - 6 g to 5 ml) was irradiated for 1 min with 14 Mev energy neutrons and then placed in the instrument shown in Figure 1. All the formed gaseous se-

Card 1/4

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A051/A129

Determination of individual yields: .....

paration products were removed during the irradiation by blowing argon through the solution. The completeness of  $Xe^{139}$  removal from the solution was checked by determining the yield of  $I^{139} + Xe^{139}$  at various rates of the gas. The author found that foam-formation is absent if there is a layer of a pure organic liquid on the top of the aqueous uranylchloride solution which would not dissolve the uranium. n-butyl alcohol was used enabling the blowing rate of argon to be raised to 2.2 l/min. The separation of  $Ba^{139}$  from  $Cs^{139}$  was completed within 1.5 - 2 min after the termination of the irradiation. After 90 min elapsed from the end of the irradiation (time sufficient for complete conversion of  $Cs^{139}$  to  $Ba^{139}$ ), a radiochemical purification of three  $Ba^{139}$  samples was performed: 1) on  $Ba^{139}$  formed directly in the separation together with  $Ba^{139}$  formed from  $Cs^{139}$  prior to their separation, 2)  $Ba^{139}$  formed from  $Cs^{139}$  after the separation of  $Ba^{139}$ , 3)  $Ba^{139}$  formed from  $I^{139} + Xe^{139}$ . The purification lasted 30 - 60 min and the degree of purification of all the samples was checked from half-life. The saturation activity for  $Ba^{139}$ ,  $Cs^{139}$  and  $(Xe^{139} + I^{139})$  was calculated from the figures of the three samples. The calculations were performed by formulae obtained from the usual formulae for successive radioactive transformations, taking the irradiation time into account. The sum of all the activities of saturation was taken as the

Card 2/4

24096  
S/186/60/002/006/022/026  
A051/A129

Determination of individual yields ....

yield of the chain with  $A = 139$ . The relation of the saturation activity for  $Cs^{139}$  or  $Ba^{139}$  to this sum gives the individual yields of  $Cs^{139}$  and  $Ba^{139}$ . If the most probable charges for the given chain ( $Z_p$ ) is computed by the Pappas (Ref. 3: International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 7, p. 19. United Nations, N.Y., 1956) method for thermal separation then both values of the individual yields fall on a curve, similar to the curve of charge distribution in thermal separation and shifted relative to it by approximately 0.5 charge units toward the side of large  $Z$ . There are 2 figures, and 5 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the four most recent English language publications read as follows: N. Sugarman. Radiochemical Studies, Fission Products Nat. Nucl. Energy, Series, Div. IV, 9, paper 170, p. 1139, N.Y. 1951; A. C. Pappas. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 7, p. 19. United Nations, N.Y., 1956; A. C. Wahl, Phys. Rev., 99, 3, 730, 1955; S. Raynor. Radiochemical Studies, Fission Products, Nat. Nucl. Energy Series, Div. IV, 9 paper 170, p. 1775, N. Y. (1951).

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1960.

Card 3/4

21.097

9/18E/60/002/006/023/026  
A051/A12921.4200

AUTHORS: Kriayuk, I. T., Platonova, N. B., Protopopov, A. N.

TITLE: Determination of individual yields of certain separation fragments of  $U^{235}$  using 14-Mev-energy neutrons

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.2, no. 6, 1960, 746 - 748

TEXT: The authors have determined some individual yields of 3 isotopes ( $Ag^{112}$ ,  $Cs^{136}$  and  $Nb^{97}$ ) and the upper limit was evaluated for the individual  $Nb^{95}$  yield. All the individual yields were determined by the radiochemical method of fragment yield from irradiated uranium adding the corresponding carriers. Uranium was irradiated in the form of  $U_3O_8$  using quantities of 2 - 4 g. The yields were determined in the following manner for  $Cs^{136}$ :  $U_3O_8$  was irradiated for 6 - 10 hours and converted to a nitrate, a cesium carrier was added (about 50 mg) and  $Cs_3Bi_2I_9$  was precipitated from the acetate solution. Finally pure Cs was produced in the form of  $CsClO_4$ . The active thin layer of Cs was used for determining the effectiveness of the counters by the method described by the authors (Ref. 2: A. N. Protopopov, I. T. Kriayuk, L. P. Podionova, G. V. Yakovleva, Atomnaya energiya,

Card 1/3

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S/186/60/002/006/023/026  
A051/A129

Determination of individual yields of certain ....

5, 2, 130, 1958). The determination of the individual yield of  $\text{Cs}^{136}$  was carried out with respect to  $\text{Mo}^{99}$  produced from the same uranium sample. For  $\text{Ag}^{112}$ : the irradiation of uranium lasted 1 hour, it was then diluted in  $\text{HNO}_3$  and after adding a carrier (about 4 mg)  $\text{AgCl}$  precipitated out. The final form of  $\text{Ag}^{112}$  was  $\text{AgCl}$ . In order to determine its individual yield, a curve was plotted of the decay of the sample with a thickness of less than  $0.3 \text{ mg/cm}^2$  on a proportional  $4\pi$ -counter, over a period of several days. The curve was then graphically divided into three components, corresponding to the three isotopes of silver;  $\text{Ag}^{111}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{112}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{113}$ . If the number of active atoms proportional to the general yield of the chain  $A = 112$  and to the  $\text{Ag}^{112}$  yield is known and if the time of irradiation and time of  $\text{Ag}^{112}$  accumulation from  $\text{P}^{112}$  are considered, then the individual yield of  $\text{Ag}^{112}$  can be calculated. For  $\text{Nb}^{97}$ : uranium was irradiated for 10 min, then diluted in  $\text{HNO}_3$  containing the Zr and Nb carriers. Niobium was finally obtained after purification in the form of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and was calcinated at  $1,000^\circ\text{C}$ . The individual yield of niobium was determined by comparing the activities of two niobium samples equal in shape and thickness measured under the same conditions. The  $\text{Nb}^{96}$  yield was obtained from the residual activity of the niobium samples (after the complete decay of  $\text{Nb}^{97}$ ). The following values were obtained for the

Card 2/3

24097

S/186/60/002/006/023/026

AOE1/A129

Determination of individual yields of certain ....

individual yields: Ag<sup>112</sup> ..... (5.1 ± 0.6) %, Cs<sup>136</sup> ..... (4.0 ± 0.5) %, Nb<sup>97</sup> ..... (6.9 ± 1.5) %, Nb<sup>96</sup> ..... 1.0 %.

The obtained data within the given margins of error fall on the Wahl curve (Ref. 1: A. C. Wahl, Phys. Rev., 99, 3, 730, 1955). The most probable charge for the given mass Z was determined according to Pappas method (Ref. 4: A. C. Pappas, International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 7, 19, U. N., N. Y., 1956). For Nb<sup>97</sup> Z<sub>p</sub> could not be determined according to the above method. Thus, on the graph in addition to experimental errors of the individual yield of Nb<sup>97</sup> the error of Z<sub>p</sub> determination associated with the Pappas method is also added. Obtained data confirm Wahl's conclusions with respect to position and shape of the distribution curve of the charge in the separation of U<sup>235</sup> by 14 Mev energy neutrons. Using this curve one can introduce corrections for incomplete yields of the chain, when studying the separation of the fragments through the masses. There is 1 figure and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English language publications read as follows: A. C. Wahl, Phys. Rev., 99, 3, 730, 1955, A. C. Pappas, International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 7, 19, U. N., N. Y., 1956.

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960.

Card 3/3

APOLLONOVA, A.N.; KRISYUK, I.T.; USHATSKIY, V.N.

Partial fission yields of isobars with  $A=138$ . Radiokhimiya  
4 no.6:711-714 '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Uranium—Isotopes) (Fission products)

KRISYUK, I.T.

Estimation of the contribution of iodine and bromine iso-  
topes to the process of delayed neutron emission. Atom.  
energ. 16 no.2:146-147 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KRISYUK, I.T.; SHPAKOV, V.I.

Calculation of partial and total fission yields. Radiokhimiya  
7 no.6:692-703 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 34614-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AF6026574

SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/65/007/006/0692/0703

AUTHOR: Krisyuk, I. T.; Shpakov, V. I.

ORG: none

27  
B

19

TITLE: Calculation of partial and total fission fragment yields

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 692-703

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, isotope, fission product

ABSTRACT: Experiments undertaken by the authors have shown that calculating partial and total yields of fission fragments requires that a large number of factors be taken into account, capable of affecting the ultimate activity of the isotope in question. If a precise calculation of the corrections to be made is complex, then at least an evaluation of possible secondary processes must be carried out. In calculating total yields it is necessary also to estimate a correction for the yield of subsequent chain members and the noninstantaneous decay of precursors. By calculating yields according to given formulas with allowance for all the corrections specified in the article, yield values can be obtained that are close to actual values. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 29 formulas. [JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Jun64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/20

UDC: 539.173.8

PALISHKIN, D.A.; IVANOV, V.I.; MIKARENKO, L.N.; GALAOV, K.K.;  
TROSHCHIN, S.I.; KRISYUK, V.I.; STEPANOV, A.D.; SAZHCVA,  
N.I.; KUZNETSOVA, M.P.; PIGAENKO, G.N.; LOBKOV, M., red.

[Mechanization in animal husbandry] Mekhanizatsiia v zhi-  
votnovodstve. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1963. 287 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KRISZT, Janos; MOHILLA, Rezső

Description of an instrument for measuring electric characteristics of mercury vapor rectifiers in industrial aluminum electrolysis. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.4:349-350 '60

1. Ajkai Aluminiunkoho, Ajka es Femipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

*KRISZTEN, Gy.*  
HUNGARY/Cultivated Plants - Fruits and Berries.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11038

Author : Kriszten, Gy.

Inst : -

Title : Rejuvenation of Vineyards Without Lowering Yields.

Orig Pub : Kerteszlet es szoleszet, 1957, 6, No 2, 8.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

END  
27

KRISZAT, E., inz.; SCHWARZ, A., inz.; KERSTEN, R., inz. (German Democratic Republic)

New equipment in shipbuilding in the German Democratic Republic.  
Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.10:340-344 0 '63.

1. Kammer Deutsche Technik (for Krizat and Schwarz).

BALINT, Gyula; KRISZTIAN, Gyulano

Newer observations on the deterioration of the building  
construction timber. Faipar 11. no.9:279-285 S '61.

1. Faipari Kutato Intezet.

BALINT, Gyula; KRISZTIAN, Gyulanej; KONRAD, Lili

Examination of the resistance of chip boards to fungi glued by Xylenol and carbamide synthetic resins. Faipar 10 no.5:141-150 My '60.

1. Faipari Kutato Intezet.

KRISZTIAN, Gyulane

Mycological laboratory investigations. Faipar 10 no.11:341-345 N '60.

1. Faipari Kutato Intezet.

KRISZTIAN, Gyulane

Lumber yard fungi. Faipar 12 no.1:27-32 Ja '62.

1. Faipari Kutato Intezet.

KRISZTIAN, Gyulano

Comparative mycologic examination of steamed and unsteamed oak.  
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